SALMON HATCHERIES.

Extent of Operations.

In 1917 fish-cultural operations were conducted at six hatcheries in Alaska -- two Government stations and four private hatcheries. At one of the latter, Klawak, only the fry hatched from eggs taken in 1916 were distributed as the North Pacific Trading & Packing Company was unable to procure a competent superintendent to carry on the work during the egg taking season of 1917. Two substations at Seal Bay and Uganik were operated under the Afognak hatchery. annual capacity of all hatcheries in Alaska is approximately 303,000,000 redsalmon eggs, of which the two Government hatcheries can handle 150,000,000. In 1916 the aggregate take of red or sockeye salmon eggs in Alaska was 171,566,000. This was stated in the 1916 report as 171,566,000, due to an error in the report of a The number of red or sockeye salmon liberated in Alaskan waters in the season 5641 of 1916-17 was 156,68%,000, as compared with 142,964,140 in the previous season. 55.602.000 The take of red salmon eggs in 1917 totaled 115, 382,000, or 56, 184,000 less than in 1916. This great decrease is due in part to the closure of the Karluk hatchery and the failure of to take any eggs at Klawak, but results principally from the smaller take of eggs at Fortmann hatchery, where only 6,840,000 were taken as compared with 62,580,000 in 1916. Yes Bay and Quadra hatcheries obtained slightly smaller taken of eggs than in 1916, and Hetta secured a slightly The take at Afognak was approximately three times as large as larger number. Collections of humbback eggs were made at Uganik and Seal Bay, which were transferred to Afognak.

Operations of Alaska Hatcheries in 1917.

Stations	Red or sock- eye salmon eggs taken in 1916.	Red or sock- eye salmon liberated in 1916-17.	Red or sock- eye salmon eggs taken in 1917.
Yes Bay	58,000,000	a _{51,975,000}	34,950,000
Afognak	17.044.000 \$17,654,000	c _{21,356,000}	^d 53,036,000
Uganik	692,000	40 do 40 00 do 40 do 40 do	6
Seal Bay	4,678,000	ally also also also also also also also also	f 2,712,000
Karluk	1,016,000	agus ANN-atta alta alta atta atta atta atta atta	tion was store upon time this time time time
Fortmann	62,580,000	57,405,000	g 6,840,000
Quadra	16,125,000	15,003,000	13,600,000
Hetta	3,271,000	3,120,000	4,244,000
Klawak	8,160,000	7,82£,000	þ
Total	171,576,000	15 6, 64 ,000	115,362,000

^{**} xincindes 2,000,000 eyed eggs were transferred to the Bonneville, Oreg. hatchery in October. 1916.

171.566. 115.964.000 55.602.

Incorrectly reported as 17,044,000 in the 1916 statistics. 300,000 humpback-eggs-were-also-taken.

Includes young salmon resulting from eggs received from Uganik, Seal Bay, and Karluk.

d 300,000 humpback salmon eggs were also taken.

e -Ne-egge-were-taken-at-Klawak-in-1917.

e 1,2/3,000 humpback salmon eggs were taken.

f 2,560,000 " " " " "

g 2.400.000 " " " " "

No eggs were taken at Klawak in 1917.

Hatchery Rebates.

Operators of private hatcheries in Alaska are allowed a rebate of 40 cents for every thousand red er king salmon fry released. This is the equivalent of the Federal Government license tax on 10 cases of canned salmon. Recommendations have been made to Congress that this system be discontinued and that all hatcheries in Alaska be operated by the Government. It is required by law that operators of private hatcheries in Alaska make affidavit of the number of salmon fry released in each fiscal year ended June 30, The following table shows the rebates due for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

Rebates Credited to Private Salmon Hatcheries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Owners.	Location	Red salmon fry liberated.	Rebate due.
Alaska Packers Association	Naha Stream	57,405,000	\$22,962.00
Northwestern Fisheries Co.	Quadra Lake	15,003,000	6,001.20
Do	Hetta Lake	3,120,000	1,248.00
North Pacific Tr. & Pkg. Co.	Klawak Lake	7,825,000	3,130.000
Total		83,353,000	33,341.20

a In the case of hatcheries where the seasonal distribution of fry is not completed before July 1, the remaining fry are shown in the subsequent fiscal year's report.

Hatchery Inspection.

Inspections of the operations of private hatcheries were conducted as usual by the representatives of the Bureau.

Hatchery Operations.

Yes Bay.

Between September 1 and October 2, 1916, when egg taking ceased at

Yes Bay, a total of 58,000,000 red salmon eggs were secured. In October

2,000,000 eyed eggs were transferred to the Bonneville, Oregon, hatchery.

Hatching was completed on April 15, 1917. A total of 49,600,000 fry and

2,375,000 1,580,000 fingerlings were planted in Yes River, Hatchery Creek,

and Lake McDonald. The loss of eggs and fry at Yes Bay was 4,825,000, or for the swimming stage, the greater portion was liberated in the sac stage.

Feeding on salt salmon began in June and continued until the supply was used up.

Egg taking in 1917 began on September 11 and ended September 26. During that period 34,950,000 red salmon eggs were taken.

The usual patrol of Yes Bay waters was maintained.

Afognak.

In 1916 the take of red salmon eggs at Afognak was 17,044,000. This collection was augmented by the transfer of 681,000 eyed eggs from Uganik, 4,600,000 from Seal Bay, and 1,016,000 from Karluk. From this number there were planted in the period from October, 1916, to July, 1917, 10,956,000 fry and 10,160,000 red salmon fingerlings, a total of 21,116,000 young salmon. The loss of eggs and fry was 2,225,000, or approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Inspections of the operations of private hatcheries were conducted as usual by the representatives of the Bureau.

HATCHERY OPERATIONS.

Yes Bay.

Between September 1 and October 2, 1916, when egg taking ceased at Yes Bay, a total of 58,000,000 red-salmon eggs were secured. In October 2,000,000 eyed eggs were transferred to the Bonneville, Oregon, hatchery. Hatching was completed on April 15, 1917. A total of 49,600,000 fry and 2,375,000 fingerlings were planted in Yes River, Hatchery Creek, and Lake McDonald. The loss of eggs and fry at Yes Bay was 4,025,000, or 7 per cent. On account of inadequate facilities for holding fry to the swimming stage, the greater portion was liberated in the sac stage. Feeding on salt salton began in June and continued until the supply was used up.

Egg taking in 1917 began on September 11 and ended September 26. During that period 34,950,000 red-salmon eggs were taken.

The usual patrol of Yes Bay waters was maintained.

Af ognak.

170840 In 1916, the take of red-salmon eggs at Afognak was 17,054,000. Through an error in the superintendent's reports this was entered as 17,044,000 in the 1916 report of Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries. This collection was augmented by the transfer of 681,000 eyed eggs from Uganik, 4,600,000 from Seal Bay, and 1,016,000 from Karluk. From this number there were planted in the period from October, 1916, to July, 1917, 10,956,000 fry and 10,160,000

Jes Bus.

58,000,000 51,309,000 6,691,000 2,000,000 4,691,000 Longlegop

Loses
2900 4,691,000
129,000
3,000
25,000
4,825,000

Loses Egy & Joy as shown by monthly reputes.

1916 Eggs
Dept. 1,000
Oct. - 3675,000
Nor. - 655,000
Nor. - 126,000
Noc. - 126,000
Noc. - 148,000
Noc. - 148,000
Noc. - 35,000
Noc. - 36,000
Noc. - 126,000
Noc. - 126,000
Noc. - 150,000
Noc. - 150

201918 - 16,000 "

30,000 "

March - 20,000 "

March - 20,000 "

May - 5,500

129,000

2 afognal DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 53,036,00 red salmon eggs were taken In sept and October, 1917, there were flanted 3.7/2,000 egedeggi In 1916 the first humpback eggs ivere flantes taken on Sept The These were added 2.712,000 egge taken at Seal Bay substation 1st, During the period ending Dept 8, 300,000 Aggo were token this take was augmented by 2.560,000 from Alent Bay and 1,273,000 Bd.5-16-16-500,000 from uganik substition

Uganak DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Shipments of eyed riggo were made in peclober as follows; 4.096. oper to fifty Broke 4.10 h. 152 / Breen/Reply
41000. Fuo/ Beplyappel
2/000/040 / Deplyappel
2,000,000 / Deplyappel
a In October 800, ooo, eggs Were planted in Deal Bay. In 1917 there were collected but 1.273, Thumpback eggs were taken Mo. 201 From aug 14. to Dept 16.

No. 201 To make up shipment to states.

Dene Tray. In 1917 the Taking of red salmon iggs began Aug 8 and ended ang. 29, a total of 2.712,000 being secured. Humpback eggs to the number of 2,560,000 were secured from aug. 24 to Sept. 14. These eggs were all transferred to the afagnak teation,

No. 204 Ed. 5-15-16-500.000

Fortmann, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The fortmann harcher is aperated on Hademan Lake near Loring alacka by the alaska Pas This is the largest hatchen in alaska horning a capacity of approxi mately 110,000,000 red salmen eggo. The tales, this year warthe somallist since The beginning of equations in 1901, only 6.840.000 raggeling accured, This smalls take is due in great measure to the excessive nainface, over 100, inches between July , and now 30, which made it impossible to take the spawing fish. Egglatury in extenses from Dept 3 to Oct 20.

Ed. 5-15-16-500,000 in 1916 then avere potential

V. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

57,405,000 fry's The loss was 5. 175,000, or 8,27 purents Im 1917-2. 400, and humpback salmon eggs were leken for Experimental purposes.

. Luadra,

This harchery is located at Luadra, in B.G. alaska, and is orined and operation by the now, 7 Co. It capacity i about 21.000,000 red 38. in 1916. The laking of eggs began any 9 and ended nov. 19,2 The late was 16. 125,000. From these Belween how 27 and June 30.17, then were lib. 15.003 ovo near In The lace me 1.122.000 eggs.or. 6,9 percent.

3/ In the care of 1917 the taking of eggs began august 13 ray, and ended now 3. 417 The tolar take, was 13.600, 200, Con e. Dreport to came.

0 - Jobas & zoldor. 38 - bre e be 20, de 6, de 0 0 12.00 6 60 in 1916 · by & EV 821, 620 0 3, 271.000 22 × /21.1916, 0034-17. N/ 3.120,000 m), 100 p7.000 or 3.9 percent.

In 1917: 66 > 7 15, er 614. NU 4.826.000 6- 6- 1666-60

1, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 33, on or Between Rept 1, and Oct 2. 1916, When egg taking seased at yn 12 my. a tolar of 58,000 000 Mother salmon eggo were hunsfund to the Bonnericle was completed of 51.30 9 ms fry Origon horskey in active Hatching was completes on april 15, 1917. (yulding a tolat of 51.309, and gry.) From these 49.600,000 fory distribute and 2.375 ros Jugulingo were planted in yes River Hatching Creek and hake metronald (totals do not sheek). The lass of for eggs & Juy at you Bay was #. 025.000, or 7 percents (MSLV)

2. Mo bay DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Eggtaling in 1917. began on Rept 11. and Ended Rept 26, During that period 34.950,000 ned salmon eggs were taken.

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On account of inadequate faulities for holding Jung to the swimming stage the greater partion was aberated in the sac slage, trading on sach salmon began in June and continued until the supply of food was (noed up) consumes. Usual patrol of yes Bay waters Was maintained. No. 204
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afagnale
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Im 1916. Ahr take of red salmon eggs at Afognak wss. 17.054,000. Through an error in ihr aupenntendents reports this was entered to 17.044, wo. in The 1916 report This collection was augmented by the trans for of 681,000 eyed Eggs from Uganill. 4,600,000 from Real Bay and 1.016,000 from Karluk. Trans this number Then were & lasted in The period from Oclober to July 1917, 10.956,000 fry and 10,160,000 Jungerlings, a total of 21.116.000 young Oalmon. In 1917. The rea saemon spouning Deason began on July 30, and ensig Ed. 5-15-16-500,000 Auf 11, in which period

red-salmon fingerlings, a total of 21,116,000 young salmon.

In 1917 the red salmon spawning season began on July 30 and ended September 11, in which period 53,036,000 red salmon eggs were taken. To these were added 2,712,000 eggs taken at Seal Bay substation. In September and October, 1917, there were planted 2,712,000 eyed eggs. (Said something about not being able to hold them)

In 1916 the first humpback eggs were taken on September 1. During the period ending September 8, 300,000 eggs were taken. This take was augmented by 2,560,000 from Seal Bay and 1,273,000 from Uganik substation. Shipments of eged eggs were made in October as follows: 4,096,000 to Craig Brook, 4,106,752 to Green Lake, 4,000,000 to Birdsview, 2,000 to Duckabush, and 2,000,000 to Quilcene, a total of 16,202,752. In October 800,000 humpback eggs were planted in Seal Bay.

Uganik.

In 1917 no red-salmon eggs were collected, but 1,273,000 humpback eggs were taken from August 14 to September 16. These were transferred to Afognak and used in making up the shipments to the States.

Seal Bay.

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The Fortmann hatchery is operated on Heckman Lake, near Loring, Alaska, by the Alaska Packers Association. It is the largest hatchery in Alaska, having a capacity of approximately 110,000,000 red salmon eggs. The xexex The take of eggs in 1917 was the smallest since the beginning of operations This small take is due in in 1901, only 6,840,000 eggs being secured. great measure to the excessive rainfall, over 100 inches between July 1 and

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Operations of alaska Hatchene in 1917.

Stations	Red or sorkey Recor sockeye Res or o ocherge parmon eggs sommer eggs exoled in 1912 laken in 1919
yes-Bay	V 58.000,000 \$1.975,000 34.950,000
afognak.	19.044000 c 13.036.000 53.036.000
Zeganik	1692.000
	4.678.000 2.712,000
Jean Bory Farluk & Fortmann.	4.678.000 2.712,000 1.016.000 62.580,000 57,406,000 6.840,000
Luaara	16.125.000 15.003,000 13,600,000
Huta	3. 271,000 3,120,000 4.244,000
Klowak	8.160,000 7.87 K,000
2 movedly signify as 17,000	171.5\$6,000 15 6.6 8 km 11 5.382.000

Include 1,016,000, Transferred from Karlick hatching in august. A16, offer where hatching was closed.

at 2.000000 ryed roggo brans ferred to Bommeville Orig in October.

c, includes young scemon respecting from eggs received from Neganile, Deal Boy and Karluk.

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The take of eggs in 1917 was the smallest since the beginning of operations in 1901, only 6,840,000 eggs being secured. This small take is due

in great measure to the excessive rainfall, over 100 inches between July 1 and November 30, which made it almost impossible to take the spawning fish.

Egg taking operations extended from September 3 to October 20.

From the 62,580,000 red salmon eggs taken in 1916 there were planted 57,405,000 fry. The loss was 5,175,000, or 8.27 per cent.

In 1917, from September 3 to October 9, 2,400,000 humpback salmon eggs were taken for experimental purposes.

Quadra.

This hatchery is located at Quadra, in southeastern Alaska, and is owned and operated by the Northwestern Fisheries Company. Its capacity is about 21,000,000 red salmon eggs. In 1916 the taking of eggs began August 9 and ended November 19. The total take was 16,125,000. Between November 27, 1916, and June 30, 1917, there were liberated 15,003,000 red salmon fry. The loss was 1,122,000 eggs, or 6.9 per cent.

In 1917 the taking of eggs began August 13, and ended November 3.

The total take of red salmon eggs was 13,600,000. (confirmation report etail to come.)

Hetta.

This hatchery is also owned and operated by the Northwestern Fisheries Company. It is located on Hetta Lake near the southern end of Prince of Wales Island, southeastern Alaska. Its capacity is about 12,000,000 red salmon eggs. In 1916 the take of eggs between August 21, and December 20 was 3,271,000. In the period between August 21, 1916 and June 30, 1917, there were liberated 3,120,000 red salmon fry. The loss was 127,000/000, or 3.9 per cent.

In 1917 the taking of eggs began August 15 and ended December 14.

The total take of red salmon eggs was 4,826,000. (Confirmation report etill to come.)

Klawak.

The Klawak hatchery is operated by the North Pacific Trading & Packing Company and is located on a lake a few miles above Klawak on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, southeastern Alaska. Its capacity is approximately 10,000,000 red salmon eggs. In 1916 the total take of eggs was 8,160,000, obtained in the period from July 20 to September 26. From these there were liberated 7,825,000 red salmon fry between September 26, 1916, and February 16, 1917. The loss was therefore 335,000, or 4.1 per cent.

8.16.0.) 338 (414)